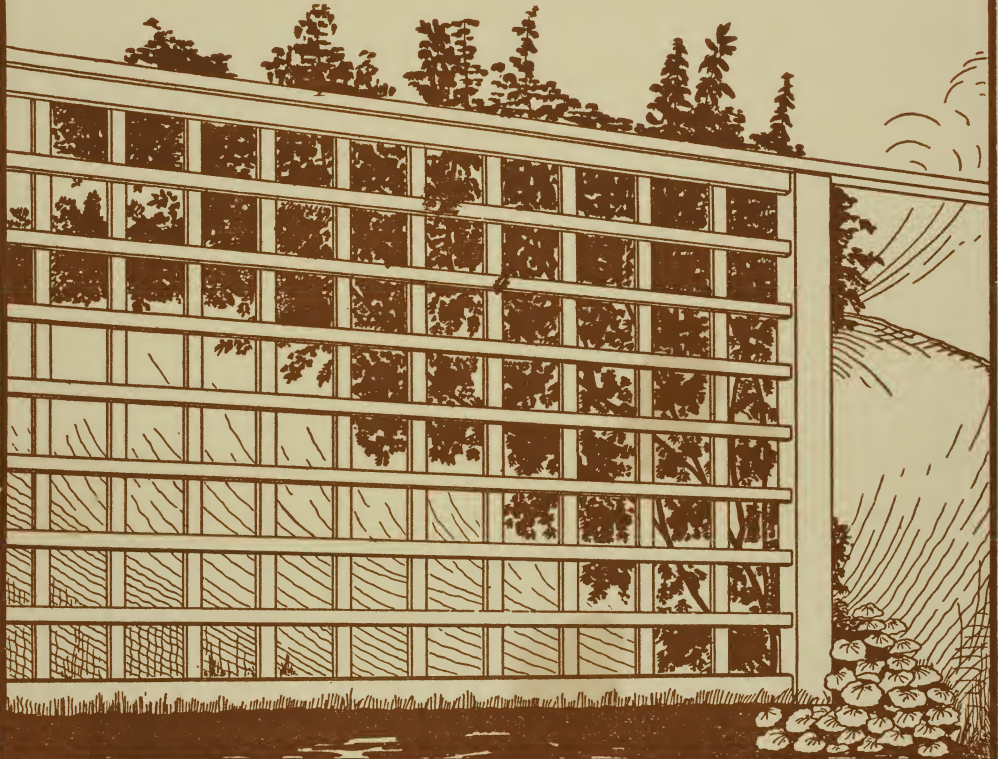


Alice Jones (M) 6-21
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California Garden



IN THIS NUMBER

The Coming Flower Show

David Douglas	-	-	By Lena B. Hunsicker
In Our Elfin Woodlands	-	-	By Ralph W. Sumner
The Flower Garden	.	.	By Mary Matthews
The Vegetable Garden	.	.	By Walter Birch

SEPTEMBER, 1921

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The California Garden

*Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
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Vol. 13

POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, SEPT., 1921

No. 3

THE COMING FLOWER SHOW

October 8th and 9th have been designated as the dates for the 15th Annual Fall Flower Show, and flower lovers have been watching their gardens for possibilities of specimen flowers or plants to exhibit at that time.

This or any other flower show is an exceptional opportunity for each of us who has a garden—regardless of size—we would like to repeat that “regardless of size”, for some of the finest specimen exhibits have been known to come from some very Lilliputian gardens. The classes have been carefully arranged, with this fact in view, as well as to provide for entries from those whose gardens are more extensive. The larger part of the

exhibitors being rather amateurs who love flowers rather than expert growers, an amateur who has never entered an exhibit will find that he will be cordially welcomed, and every assistance given him in classifying and entering his exhibit, so he need have no resistance in bringing his choice flowers or flower to any of the flower shows.

The opportunity to compare the fruits of his labor with those of other amateurs, to feel the satisfaction of having participated in a great show, the excellent possibilities of an award for his entry are all reasons why an increasingly large number of garden lovers is represented in these events.

EL MONTE OAKS

With the purchase of the El Monte Oaks tract assured, the committee in charge of the project is concerned with the problem of providing the necessary conveniences for the use of those visiting the picnic grounds. An estimate of the cost of comfort station, store building, suitable water supply, fire protection, etc., has been placed at \$5000.00, and it is this amount the Floral Association will raise in the campaign recently commenced. Hundreds of picnickers are already using the park, and the need of equipping the grounds in such a way as to provide for the comfort and convenience of the public, and for their maintenance with regard to proper sanitation is apparent.

By the time this appears in the Garden, the probabilities are that at least the first thousand will have been secured, and it is expected that the necessary funds will come in rapidly. The subscriptions may be of any

amount that those interested feel that they can afford, and work on the more important improvements will be started at once. Checks may be mailed to any member of the El Monte Oaks committee or to the treasurer of the Floral Association, Box 323, San Diego. The Floral Association feels confident that its members and friends will respond to the appeal, and that this beautiful grove, the like of which does not exist within twice the distance from San Diego, may be preserved, and made a recreation spot which will be a credit and an asset to San Diego County for many years to come.

GEO. W. MARSTON, Chairman.
HUGO KLAUBER,
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FALL FLOWER SHOW
Cristobal Building, Balboa Park
October 8 and 9.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

DAVID DOUGLAS

"The Man of Grass"

By Lena B. Hunzicker, San Diego Public Library.

When David Douglas, a young Scottish botanist of 25, sailed from England in 1823, to collect plants of the Atlantic Coast of North America for the Horticultural Society of London, little did he know that his name was to rank as one of the foremost botanists of the New World and especially as the pioneer of Pacific Coast and Sandwich Islands botany.

To Douglas is due the credit of giving to botanical science the first adequate description of the great coniferous forests of Washington, Oregon and Northern California.

From his father Douglas must have inherited his love of study, for John Douglas, a Scottish stonemason, we are told, was a man of much general knowledge. Young David's education was received in the schools of Scone and Kinnoull, after finishing which he became an apprentice in the gardens of the Earl of Mansfield.

Of his career in England, suffice it to say, that it attracted sufficient attention to warrant his being sent in 1823 to the New World as plant collector for the Horticultural Society of London.

This first trip was a brief one, yet it resulted in taking back with him many new specimens, particularly enriching the Society's collection of fruit trees.

The second trip in 1824, also taken under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of London, began his Pacific Coast career. Its objective was the exploration of the Columbia River region and the California region to the south with the idea of securing New World plants adaptable to Old World conditions.

After a long journey from England by way of Cape Horn, he at last landed at Cape Disappointment, Washington, on April 9, 1825. Here Douglas tells us the first plants to which his attention was drawn, were the salmon berry (*Rubus spectabilis*) and the salal (*Gaultheria Shallon*).

This first season on the Pacific Coast with headquarters at Vancouver, was rich in many botanical excursions in all directions in the Columbia River region and resulted in the discovery of the wonderful forest growths of spruce later to be known to the world as the Douglas spruce and more especially in that of the king of pines, Douglas Lambertiana or sugar pine.

The story of its discovery is as fascinating and thrilling an incident of adventure as one may ask for, besides revealing a sidelight of the indefatigable trait of character in Douglas which could overcome all obstacles. The story of his finding the sugar pine can be briefly told.

It was while on one of his botanizing expeditions that Douglas chanced to see in an Indian's pouch some loose seeds and scales of a pine tree, hitherto unknown and these fired his zeal to find the trees from which they came. Finally, after a search of more than a month he located them, not, however, without great risks and hardships.

It was late in October of 1826, that Douglas quitted his camp, near the headwaters of the Willamet River to explore the surrounding country and to search for the pines he wanted. His Indian guide he left in camp to take charge of the horses. After about an hour's walk he met an Indian, who at first showed signs of hostility. However, through signs, a friendly understanding was arrived at. By drawing a sketch of a cone and pine tree, he made the Indian understand what he wanted and was immediately directed to the hills fifteen or twenty miles away. Seeing his intention of going there the Indian voluntarily accompanied him and in due time he reached his long wished-for pines.

Now a new difficulty presented itself, for the trees were of such lofty proportions that the cones were out of his reach. To secure some he resorted to shooting them down with his rifle. In this way he succeeded in bringing down three. But these prizes were not gained without bringing upon himself eight well-armed Indians, who appeared anything but friendly. For several minutes it looked as if all were lost. At last the leader made a sign of tobacco. This was a ray of hope and by signs Douglas made known that tobacco would be forthcoming as soon as they brought him more cones. Immediately they were off in the search. Here was his chance to escape, for no sooner had they gone than the botanist picked up his three cones and with all possible haste retreated and rejoined his guide. Before reaching camp, however, he dismissed the Indian, fearing that he might betray him.

Later in the season, an excursion to Mt. Hood resulted in the discovery of the first *Aies nobilis* and *Abies amabilis*.

In 1827, after a long journey overland across the Rockies, Douglas returned to England in company with Sir John Granklin, whom he met at Hudson's Bay.

December of 1830 again found Douglas in California. However, owing to an unfriendly attitude of the Spanish and Mexicans to all foreigners, it was six months before he received permission from the territorial government to remain. Later this permission was extended to twelve months. So much

Continued on page 8

In Our Elfin Woodlands

By RALPH W. SUMNER

How few there are who venture into the Elfinwoods these warm summer days, and yet how much there is to interest the enquiring mind. A prominent botanist of California says the only way to know a plant is to visit it every month of the year or oftener. In this way he finds out just what kind of a life that plant leads, when it blooms, what kind of seed capsules it has, and, some are very interesting and beautiful, if it drops its leaves, and when it sets the new buds. These are a few of the many phases you will discover if you follow his advice.

During this last year I have paid more attention to these many changes, and a few I'd like to tell about.

Probably the most of us see the 'Arroyo Willow' (*Salix lasiolepis*) more than the other kinds, for they are the ones mostly in Balboa Park canyons. Right now, in August, the little catkin buds have set. They will grow no larger now till spring bids, then their caps burst and silky "Pussy Willows" adorn the young year. The silver-backed leaves do not appear till sometime later. The willows are dioecious, that is, the flowers with stamens grow on one tree and the flower that develops seed on another. It is the stamen-bearing flowers or catkins, as this kind of flower is called, that we seek in early spring to know if the new year is really here. The seed-bearing catkins are coarser and not so desirable for a bouquet.

The above is an example of how a great many of our shrubs prepare for the future, and they are always ahead of time, waiting and ready, like the "wise virgins" with extra oil for their lamps.

Put a spray of "Manzanita" in water at this time of year and it will break out into bloom. At the San Diego Natural History Museum on the Wild Flower table is a jar of "Coast Manzanita" with berries on it, and in full bloom. You see it is right on its tip-toes ready for even a semblance of spring-time, though it be nothing more than water and a warm room.

The "Laurel Sumac" and the "Lemonade Berry" are growing their fastest. Also the "Holly-leaved Cherry" and others, after the effort of seed-bearing are taking this time to stretch themselves into larger bushes.

But look at the "Sage-brush" (*Artemisia Californica*) seemingly as dead as a dry brush pile. Promises will not do for it, for only when the refreshing rains fall over the Elfinwoods will it brighten up, and become green. An interesting item about our "Sage-brush"

is an occasional color phase, I think it might be called, which grows only here and there, but is so white as to draw attention instantly. It seems to be identical with the prevailing type in all other respects. The thing about "Sage-brush", however, that makes a walk through it most fascinating is the sweet odor that arises as you thrash along. A light rain on it, and then a bit of sunshine makes the whole vicinity a sweet garden of perfume.

The fact that so many of our wild flowers have gone to seed, make the few late bloomers perhaps more attractive than if they were blossoming with all the rest, and yet I do not know of a flower more attractive with its pendant scarlet tubes and light gray foliage than our "California Fuchsia". I spoke of it last month, and it is now at its peak of beauty, with many yet undeveloped buds, promises for another month or more.

Recently a splendid bunch of "Western Cardinal Flower" was put on exhibition at the museum. These western grown flowers, *Lobelia splendens*, are very much like the "Cardinal Flower" (*Lobelia cardinalis*) of the East and of our gardens. Besides their wonderful beauty this plant is interesting because it illustrates how different two species of the same genus can be. I refer to the low, blue *Lobelia* of our gardens in contrast to this flaming tall plant of our wilds. First cousins, yet until you examine them closely they bear no resemblance whatever. With this bunch of flame which came from our back country, were "California Golden-rod" (*Solidago Californica*) and some of the tall yellow "Evening Primroses" (*Onagra Hookeri*). It was a gorgeous bunch.

In contrast to this brilliant display I cannot keep from thinking occasionally of a veritable thicket of weeds, so-called, that confronted me the other day in the bottom of one of our canyons. Most of it was made up of common "Ragweed" (*Ambrosia psilostachya*). *Ambrosia*, the genus, was in the old mythical days considered food for the gods, very different from "Ragweed", but there is food for thought in that word *Ambrosia*. Get out your hand lens and examine the minute pendant cups of stamens. You will not need the lens to note how graceful is the whole panicle. Below, in the axils of the first leaves, are the seed-bearing flowers, ready to feed on the life-giving *Ambrosia* that, when ripe, drops into the hungry mouths awaiting it. The leaves are prettily cut, but just because it has no beautifully-colored flower, and because it

grows readily in waste place, the name weed has been applied. But weeds, like every other thing, has been created for some use, even though we may not, with our dim sight, detect it. Soil that will not grow weeds is pretty poor soil. Weeds replenish the ground with humus which carries plant food, besides making the soil workable. Weeds in our gardens have to be hoed up, and perhaps our garden soil would not get the necessary stirring, if we did not have that incentive. The faithful gardeners do not need to take this last implied nudge, but some of us do not hoe our gardens enough. Weeds also are a fruitful harvest field for birds, mice, etc. They would be a lot harder on the crops of man, if it were not for weed seeds. Then again some of our most beautiful cultivated flowers were at one time mere weeds, at least the casual observer would never predict beauty for them, but the master-mind came along. He touched them with skillful fingers, and patience, and after a good while they were lavished with the praise of men. "The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner."

MAKE PLAN ON PAPER BEFORE PLANTING THE GARDEN SEEDS

A definite plan for the garden should be drawn on paper before any planting is done, suggest garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. First determine the exact dimensions of the available land; then ascertain which parts of the garden will be best adapted to certain crops, especially those that require a large amount of sunshine. Outline the garden plan on paper and sketch in the crops that are to be planted upon each part.

In planning the garden it should be borne in mind that certain crops, such as lettuce, radishes, and early beets, can frequently be grown in the same rows with other crops and be removed before the main crop attains sufficient size to require the entire space. It should also be remembered that carrots, beets, salsify, early turnips, parsnips, and all crops of that type may be grown in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and will occupy a comparatively small amount of space if grouped together. The taller growing crops, such as pole beans, tomatoes trained to stakes, and sweet corn, should be planted at one side of the garden where they will not shade the smaller crops.

Arrange Rows for Convenience

It is generally conceded that the rows should run north and south; however, it is more important to arrange the rows for convenience of cultivation than for exposure to the sunshine.

Due consideration should be given to both companion and succession cropping. By companion cropping, the plan of planting two or more crops together and removing those

that mature first is followed. By successive cropping one crop follows another, keeping the land fully occupied all the time. Thus, early cabbage may be followed by celery or late tomatoes. early corn or early Irish potatoes may be followed by turnips, late beans, late beets, or late cabbage. The arrangement of crops, however, depends somewhat upon the locality and length of the season.

A Part of the Proceeds of the Fall Flower Show will be used to Swell the Fund for the Preservation Of El Monte Oaks Help by Exhibiting and Invi- ting Others to do so.

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The September Gardens

THE FLOWER GARDEN

By Mary Matthews.

While the weather will probably continue to be dry and warm during the next month or so, it is none too soon to make plans for the planting of bulbs. The ground where they are to be placed should be well forked over to the depth of a foot or more. If very heavy add sand and a little lime. Most bulbs prefer a loose, rich loam, so that they can make a good root growth which is very essential in securing good bloms. The ground should be just moist,—if very wet the base of the bulb will often rot before growth begins. A handful of sand under a choice bulb will often save it from decay.

As has been said so often before, the majority of bulbous things grow so well here, and with comparatively little care, that our gardens ought to be full of them, from early spring 'till late in the season. In fact, if one managed them well, we might have them the year 'round. Many may be left in the ground for several years, 'till they crowd each other so that they fail to give good blooms. While all bulbs need not go in this month, there are many of them that are much better for an early start. Among these are the Polyanthus Narcissus;—the more popular probably, are the paper white variety grandiflora, and Grand Monarque, fine white with a yellow cup. Watsonias, Freesias, Oxalis, Sparaxis, and many of the cape bulbs other than these do much better when planted early. A good rule for planting the general run of bulbs is to cover the top of the bulb with one and one-half times its own depth;—if your soil is very light, put in somewhat deeper. Plant from three to six inches apart, according to size of the bulb. Use bone meal when working up your soil, but never manure at planting time.

When you look over your fall catalogs you will notice how many of the favorites are omitted, or if they are mentioned the very high prices of them. This is due to the importation law. We do not appreciate, I am afraid, the great opportunity the government has given us in passing this law. Most of the kinds included, we can grow here if we give them the proper care—and many of them increase rapidly, so that they could be grown at a profit. I must confess that I thought this law a great injustice when it was first passed, but now I see it very differently. The government has several large farms of its

Continued on page 6

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

September is the month to prepare for the winter garden, and as it will be probably a good while yet before we have soaking rains this preparation will include thorough irrigation to a depth of two or three feet.

On all parts of your garden that are clear of growing crops apply a good coating of well rotted horse or cow manure, or lacking these, chicken manure in smaller quantity. Then furrow out your land and run water long enough to soak thoroughly to a depth of two or three feet. When the ground is dry enough, so that it will disintegrate in spading, dig to a good depth, and rake over to a fine surface; or better still, leave for a few days with a rough surface, and then rake over the parts you are going to plant at once, leaving the balance rough until you are ready to seed. The plot you used last season for carrots and other root crops you can now use for peas and beans. Keep up a steady rotation of crops, and the practice of changing them around will become a habit which you will find a profitable one. There will, for one thing, be less trouble from pests, and this means much to every grower.

It is now good season to get in a few potatoes, which should mature before there is much danger of frost. Broad Windsor beans, one of the best winter beans, should also go in. Plant these in rows 2 or 3 feet apart and about 3 inches apart in the row. These beans should be better known. Canada's Wonder and Ventura Wonder, both good snap beans, can also be planted, and also another planting of sweet corn.

The main plantings for September are, however, the more hardy vegetables like beets, carrots, turnips, onions, parsnips and spinach, all of which should be planted in rows and thinned out to the proper distance to allow for maturing of the different varieties planted.

Lettuce, kale and Swiss chard can also be planted in rows, and the plants that are thinned out transplanted if needed. Plant Blue Bantam, Strategem and Senator peas for early winter crop, also cabbage, cauliflower and Brussel Sprouts, either seed or plants.

Thoroughly clean up all parts of the garden so as to continue planting as the season advances.

September is one of the most important months for planting in the flower garden. A

Continued on page 6

ROSE LOVERS INSPECT NATIONAL TEST GARDEN

Shows Up Good and Poor Points of Hundreds of Varieties of Roses.

Not Meant for a Show Garden It Disappoints Some Visitors—Varieties Which Have Given the Best Satisfaction and Most Bloom—Climbers of Much Interest

Thousands of beautiful roses opened for the delight of a group of rose enthusiasts who, on June 2, made the annual pilgrimage and inspection of the Test Rose Garden maintained at the Government experiment farm at Arlington, Va., co-operatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the American Rose Society. The blighting frosts of March 28-29 did much injury to the roses and, in consequence, the display of bloom was greatly reduced, but in view of the untoward season it was very gratifying to those who have charge of the Rose Test Garden.

A Formal Plan for the Garden

The garden comprises a plat of ground 284 by 330 feet (2 acres) in size, surrounded by a high wire fence and laid out in regular rectangular beds with closely cropped grass walks between. Climbers are planted along the fence, and at frequent intervals along some of the main paths where they are trained over arches or tied to stakes. In one part of the garden there is a mound with a summer house in the center over which climb several Dr. W. Van Fleet roses. The sides of the mound are covered with several varieties of Wichuraiana roses.

The rectangular beds are planted with hundreds of varieties of bush roses arranged in groups—teas, hybrid teas, hybrids prepetuals, briars, Rugosas, etc., from 2 to 12 of a variety. The plants were contributed by members of the American Rose Society for an impartial test of their merits. They are given the best of garden culture and care. The many vacant spaces which exist in the garden are more eloquent than words in showing what roses are not able to stand the climate which exists in the vicinity of Washington. The garden shows the roses which succeed best. Of these there are a large number in each class.

The Noisette class, particularly the climbers, are not successful here, nor others which are commonly regarded as southern roses—yellow and white Banksia. But Cherokee and Macartney (mis-called Cherokee in some parts of the South) are hardy.

Teas and hybrid teas are not generally hardy, yet the following varieties have proved hardy and continuous bloomers throughout the season, vigorous enough to make sufficient bushes to give some show:

Pink—Col. R. S. Williamson, Dorothy Page Roberts, Gustav Grunewald, Killarney,

Killarney Queen, Konigin Carola, La Tosca, Lady Lrsula, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Mme. Camille, Mme. Caroline Testout, Mme. Jules Grolez, Mme. Lumbard, Mme. Leon Pain, Maman Cochet, Miss Cynthia Ford, Mrs. Wakefield, Christie-Miller, Radiance, Wellesley.

Yellow—Grace Molyneaux, Isabella Sprunt, Mme. Francisca Kruger, Mrs. A. R. Waddel, Alexander Hill Gray.

White—Frances E. Willard, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Marie Lambert, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Killarney, White Cochet.

Red—Florence Haswell Veitch, Gruss an Teplitz, Laurent Carle, Mme. Paul Suler, Mary Countess of Ilchester, Papa Gontier, Red-Letter Day, W. E. Lippiatt.

The Hybrid perpetuals seem about equally good in this locality. With these, selection becomes largely a matter of color and personal taste. Most of these bloom only once with a wealth of magnificent flowers in early June. These varieties bloomed late in the season and had more or less bloom all summer: Alfred Colomb, Countess of Roseberry, Eugene Furst, Frau Karl Druschki, George Arends, Gen. Washington, Mrs. John Laing, Mrs. R. G. Sharmman-Crawford, Oakmont, Paul Neyron, Tom Wood, Victor Verdier.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

Continued from page 5

own where all sorts of bulbs are being tried out.

If the weather is cool, you can shift seedlings from boxes into the borders or beds where they are to stay. Do not let your pansy plants suffer for water or cultivation. Keep Dahlias, Marigolds, Zinnias, Cosmos, etc., in good condition,—plenty of water, and a little liquid manure every now and then. The Fall Flower Show will soon be held, and you will want to have some choice blooms to exhibit at that time.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Continued from page 5

great many seeds and early bulbs can now go in, and the ground should now be prepared for the main planting of bulbs about the first of October. Work in plenty of well-rotted stable manure and dig deeply.

BLACK WALNUT TREES AS MEMORIALS

Planting of black walnut trees as memorials to soldiers is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is pointed out that the black walnut played a valiant part in the World War. The wood was used for gunstocks and airplane propellers, and the nutshells contributed carbon for gas masks, while the kernels were used in many delicacies for the boys in the trenches. Demand for the wood for war purposes depleted the number of fine old trees, and this method is suggested for filling their places.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

HOW I STARTED MY LATH HOUSE

By Mrs. Ethel Calloway.

In the first place I wanted to specialize on Begonias, due to the fact they make such marvelous growth in a short time with the protection of a few bundles of lath. My mother had the "bug", as she called it, and started me with a few of the more common varieties seen outside in gardens or in pots on porches. We purchased from a wrecking company old lath that had been sorted and tied 100 to a bunch. Then we engaged,—for a few dollars a day,—a cross-eyed laborer, to put in the four heavy corner posts with one supporting in the center. Mother and I decided we could nail on the lath after the frame had been completed, which we did all but the roof,—we let him do most of the climbing.

Because of the cross-eyed man and our inexperience the little house was not a "joy forever" to look upon, being somewhat crooked in parts of the spine. However, as Nature does not mean things to be in straight lines we consoled ourselves that when the Begonias grew and flourished they would somewhat cover the defects and in gazing upon the beautiful flowers the uneven lines would escape notice. So with hearts full of hope we went to work and made beds in the ground at both sides and one end, leaving one end for door. In these beds I planted perhaps eight or ten varieties after removing stones and adding some fertilizer and a generous supply of leaf mould to obtain which we drove in our car to the hills and canyons. We always took on these trips two or three gunny sacks and after a lunch we would scrape away under trees and bushes and find a rich compost of rotted leaves that had lain there for years getting nice and mellow.

Begonias are surface feeders and by adding this loamy mould it is amazing to find how quickly they seem to "eat it up". To my great delight these few plants grew so fast that in a short time several of these varieties reached the roof, so I added more to my collection, so in less than two years both old and new addition was crowded. In the center I built a rockery making a circular bed with rocks and cement, filled the center with rich earth, and planted in this a small slip of one of the finer varieties. Now, having thoroughly the "bug" myself I yearned for specimens more rare and more in number. I had by this time about twenty different kinds. Next to the lath house I had an old chicken house and yard, and only two old red hens left of the flock. Now I wanted to eat those chickens, tear down the old chicken house and extend my lath house clear across the back, tear out the partition in lath house and make all into one little fairyland of Begonias. After thinking and talking about it for several months, to make peace in the

family, my husband consented to work at it on Sundays after his golf game. Knowing that would be slow but sure, and before he changed his mind, I jumped into the car and carried triumphantly home eight more bunches of lath, purchased as before from a wrecking company. The following Sunday afternoon we were at it, and my husband became as interested and enthusiastic as I was myself, and we planned together ways to make it more beautiful and attractive. Before we realized it it was completed and the partition out, making it large and commodious, perhaps not so symmetrical as one built by a regular carpenter and new lath, yet on the whole very satisfactory, the entire cost being less than \$15.00. We made a small pool in the center of the new addition for gold fish and aquatic plants, hung hanging baskets of ferns from the roof in different places, a large one in the center over the pool. In six months after completing the addition I have just fifty varieties, several of them very rare specimens.

You can imagine what a delight it is to have regular trees of Begonias, to be able to pick enough for a large centerpiece for the table without impairing the bush in the slightest. The care, after the house is built, is of no consequence. Good soil, plenty of water and a great love for them is all sufficient. Other minor things are found out by experience. As to the loving it plays a great part. Plants respond to pettings and care as would a young child. I always talk to my flowers and clear away old blossoms and dead leaves. I notice that if I neglect one it does not do as well. But you can find that out yourself. I trust that many lovers of Begonias who have been timid about starting a collection will be helped by this talk.

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Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The August Garden Party Of The Floral Association

(By Marcella Ralph Darling)

That the monthly out-of-door meetings are popular is evidenced by the hundreds of members and their friends who attend them. The gardens are all different from each other, but each has its own particular charm. One of the most delightful of the year was the August gathering when Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robinson invited the Association to inspect their lath house. In former years their extensive grounds have always been under the highest cultivation, but this year Mr. Robinson very sensibly concentrated his efforts on the lath house, on account of the scarcity of winter rains last season, and difficulty in procuring satisfactory help. However, the wonderful pergolas covered with blooming roses, the rose-beds, and many choice annuals are living still in Harold Taylor's color photographs.

A delightful surprise awaited the guests this year,—for the lathhouse, always beautiful, outshone itself. There is no private lathhouse in Southern California to compare with that at Rosecroft, and I doubt if there is a finer collection of Rex begonias in any of the nurseries than can be found there. Baskets and jars and beds are full of them,—procured from every available source, but Mr. Robinson is proudest of his collection of seedlings. The seeds taken from one plant produced a great variety of leaves and colorings, which goes to prove that propagating them for oneself gives many surprises and much satisfaction.

The Lloydii or hanging basket begonia were full of dainty coral and white blossoms drooping in clusters. The tuberous begonias ran the gamut of color—long rows of yellow in varying shades and all the pinks and whites and crimsons.

The tree begonias were a mass of bloom and stood a background for all the other habitues of a lathhouse. Ferns in profusion, dainty green borders, purple velvet leaves, lilies, and all sorts of dainty spidery things asking for recognition.

The sweetest flower in all the lathhouse, and the most admired, was beneath a crimson canopy, nestling in a huge basket lined with downy pillows—little Marion Louise Robinson—four months old, so the label on the basket said, and the other "labels" beneath when translated no doubt said she was the joy of the household. Mr. Robinson has a seedling Dahlia called the Augusta which is the envy of all the Southern California nurserymen. The coloring is white dashed with crimson purple and the long rows of stately bloom are most effective.

In a characteristic note on the door of the lathhouse Mr. Robinson warned real estate dealers of the danger of using his production as a bid for newcomers to try a hand at the same things, without due consideration of the essentials required—tons of leaf-

mould, tons of fertilizer, tons of sand, hours of work, but the man or woman who loves the garden is willing to expend all this—it's work, not labor. They say work is what you like to do, and labor is what you do not like to do,—a proper distinction. Mr. Robinson did not invite us to see his prize winning Plymouth Rock chickens,—but he has them, better than ever, and we hope his next invitation includes a view of them.

DAVID DOUGLAS

Continued from page 2

did he find here that he writes, "It would require at least three years to do anything like justice to the botany of California, and the expense is not the least of these drawbacks."

A lonesome life it must have been to the young explorer, had it not been somewhat relieved by the acquaintance and companionship which he enjoyed of Dr. Coulter, newly arrived in California from Mexico, where he had been on an extensive collection tour. In his own words Douglas says of this remarkable botanist, "He is a man eminently calculated to work, full of zeal, very amiable, and I hope may do much good to science. I do assure you from my heart it is a terrible pleasure to me thus to meet a really good man with whom I can talk plants."

The summer of 1832 found him on board an American vessel bound for the Sandwich Islands. Here he continued his exploration until 1833, when he was again in California. That season took him as far as the Fraser River. Unfortunately on this trip his boat was wrecked so that he lost all his collections as well as his instruments, besides very nearly losing his life.

The Fraser River expedition was his last one in California, for on Oct. 8, 1833, he again sailed for the Sandwich Islands. That winter and the following spring up to the time of his death on July 12, 1834, he was occupied with botanic excursions of the volcanic peaks of the islands.

Of his tragic death which cut short his life we need not dwell at length, suffice it to say that on one of his excursions he unfortunately fell into a concealed pit in which a bull had been captured and was gored to death.

Twenty years after his death a monument was erected over his grave by a Mr. Brenchley, companion to the traveler Remy.

His contributions to botanical science cannot be overestimated, and include the introduction into Europe of fifty trees and shrubs and 100 herbaceous plants from the new world, besides the last collection of dried plants which he made. These were given over to the Hookerian and Bentham herbaria at Kew, the Lindley herbarium at Cambridge and the herbarium of the British Museum.

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PREMIUM LIST

15TH. ANNUAL FALL FLOWER SHOW

Section A.—Open to Professionals

- Class 1. Best collection of decorative plants arranged for effect in space, about 10x10 feet.
- Class 2. Best collection twenty-five shrubs for garden use.
- Class 3. Best collection fifteen vines.
- Class 4. Best display of potted or boxed ferns.
- Class 5. Best specimen fern; any variety.
- Class 6. Best fern hanging basket.
- Class 7. Best hanging basket other than ferns.
- Class 8. Best decorative plant.
- Class 9. Best new plant or flower not shown before.
- Class 10. Best pair tub or urn plants standing exposure.
- Class 11. Best collection potted plants.
- Class 12. Best collection Begonias, cut or potted.
- Class 13. Best collection Dahlias.
- Class 14. Best collection San Diego County seedling dahlias.
- Class 15. Best vase, basket or other arrangement of Zinnias.

Section B—For Amateurs.

Dahlias

- Class 16. Best display Dahlias.
- Class 17. Best three varieties "Cactus", one bloom each.
- Class 18. Best three varieties "Decorative", one bloom each.
- Class 19. Best three varieties "Paeony", one bloom each.
- Class 20. Best three varieties "Single", one bloom each.
- Class 21. Best six blooms "Pompons".
- Class 22. Best six blooms "Collarettes".
- Class 23. Best collection San Diego County Seedling, one bloom each.
- Class 24. Best collection recent introduction.
- Class 25. Best one bloom Cactus.
- Class 26. Best one bloom Decorative.
- Class 27. Best one bloom Paeony.
- Class 28. Best one bloom Single.
- Class 29. Best one bloom Pompon.
- Class 29b. Best one bloom Collarette.
- Class 30. Best one bloom San Diego County seedling.
- Class 31. Best vase, basket, or other arrangement Dahlias only.

Section C—For Amateurs.

- Class 33. Best display of Zinnias.
- Class 34. Best six blooms red Zinnias.
- Class 34a. Best six blooms red shaded Zinnias.
- Class 35. Best six blooms pink Zinnias.
- Class 35a. Best six blooms pink shaded Zinnias.
- Class 36. Best six blooms yellow Zinnias.
- Class 36a. Best six blooms yellow shaded Zinnias.
- Class 37. Best six blooms any other color

Zinnias.

- Class 38. Best vase, basket or other arrangement of Zinnias.
- Class 39a. Best display of garden Chrysanthemums.
- Class 39b. Best display of disbudded or "Florist type" Chrysanthemums.
- Class 39c. Best display of Pompon Chrysanthemums.
- Class 40. Best display of Asters.
- Class 41. Best display of Marigolds.
- Class 42. Best display of Canas.
- Class 43. Best display of Gladiolas.
- Class 44. Best display of Annuals.
- Class 45. Best display of Perennials.
- Class 46. Best basket of Annuals.
- Class 47. Best new flower or plant not before exhibited.

Section D—For Amateurs.

- Class 48. Best display of cut or potted fibrous Begonias.
- Class 49.—Best display of tuberous Begonias.
- Class 50. Best one specimen fibrous Begonia.
- Class 51. Best one specimen tuberous Begonia.
- Class 52. Best one specimen Rex Begonia.
- Class 53. Best collection of Rex Begonias.
- Class 54. Best specimen Rex, San Diego County seedling, cross or hybrid.
- Class 55. Best specimen Maidenhair Fern.
- Class 56. Best specimen fern, other than maidenhair.
- Class 57. Best collection ferns.
- Class 58. Best arrangement of Begonias and ferns in bowl, basket or vase.
- Class 59. Best fern hanging basket.
- Class 60. Best hanging basket other than ferns.
- Class 61. Best foliage plant for interior decoration.
- Class 62. Best flowering plant for interior decoration. (Must be in flower.)
- Class 62a. Best flowering vine. (Must be in flower.)
- Class 62b. Best collection cut sprays flowering trees or shrubs. (Must be in flower.)
- Class 62c. Best collection berried shrubs (cut sprays or potted plants.)

Section E—For Amateurs.

- Class 63. Best dining table decoration.

Section F.

- Class 64. Best general exhibit by any community outside of the City of San Diego.

Rules.

1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 11 a. m. of first day of show, so that judging may be completed and awards made before opening time. No exhibitor will be allowed to be present while judging is going on.
2. All entries must be in the hands of the clerks by 10 a. m. of first day of show.

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Clerks will be on duty at 7:30 a. m. and entries will be received at any time between these hours.

3. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.
4. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in classes named above.
5. Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
6. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
7. All exhibits are, from the commencement of the show, under the jurisdiction of the show officials, and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the show without the authority of the officials in charge.
8. Entries will not be considered by judges unless meritorious.
9. All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made.
10. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified, any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
11. Artificially colored flowers or plants will not be received as entries
12. All exhibits are staged in conformity with the rules of the show.

Deviation from the above rules may constitute cause for disqualification.

13. In Class 63, best dining decoration, fancy cloth should not be used. Decorations should be so arranged on table as to allow space for service.

The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious.

Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered.

No fee is charged for making entries in this show.

Special reservations of space may be made by telephone to the Secretary of the Floral Association, or in person, by mail or telephone at the Flower Shop, 1115 Fourth street.

Where exhibits are to be of any considerable size, it is advisable to make reservations in advance.

Trophies.

- Class 1. Silver loving cup.
- Class 16 Cutting basket.
- Class 31. Fulper pottery flower bowl.
- Class 33. Oriental pottery jar.
- Class 39. Ornamental flower basket.
- Class 39c. Oriental pottery jar.
- Class 45. Order for seeds or bulbs.
- Class 46. Order for seeds or bulbs.

Class 48. Cutting basket.

Class 53. Fulper pottery flower bowl.

Class 57. Rookwood pottery flower bowl.

Class 63. Fulper pottery vase.

Class 64. Silver vase.

Besides trophies enumerated above, awards of rare plants will be made in suitable classes, and ribbons and certificates of awards in all classes.

ETHICS OF EXHIBITING.

Before going to the exhibition endeavor to understand as thoroughly as possible the principles upon which such affairs are generally based, and in particular, the one in which you propose to take part. Also study the specific conditions under which the exhibition is held. If there is anything that is not clear, or that has an appearance of unfairness, try from official source an explanation of the matter. If such explanation is not satisfactory, either take note of it and seek for further information, or do not make your proposed exhibits. Endeavor to have a clean start, then conform to the rules yourself, see that your competitors do the same in all matters of importance. If the results are not as you hoped and believed they would be, accept them philosophically unless there should be some flagrantly erroneous decision, under which circumstances a protest, entered in accordance with the rules and in a courteous manner is the privilege of every exhibitor. Such instances are very rare, however, and while decisions may sometimes appear wrong, they are almost always attributable to honest differences of opinion.—I. L. Powell in the *Chrysanthemum Manual*.

THE POINSETTIA

As a relative newcomer, the Poinsettia is fast edging its way to the front as a favorite Christmas flower and the florists' shops and sidewalk stands are putting forward the brilliant scarlet flower as one of the most popular gift plants. Of ancient origin, for its history is traceable all the way back to King Juba, of Mauretania, after whose court physician the species is named, it jumped from Morocco to Mexico and made its way into the United States less than a hundred years ago.

The popular name of the Poinsettia is not known in botanical literature, but because Joel R. Poinsett, Charleston's celebrated politician and statesman, first introduced it to the Palmetto State, it has borne his name in the trade. While minister to Mexico during the administrations of Monroe and Adams, Poinsett perceived the beauty of the plant. Bringing it home, he started its cultivation, interested the florists and botanists of the South and it at once became popular. While it is still largely regarded as a household plant in the North, in the South many bungalows and cottages are surrounded by borders of flaming Poinsettias which add a touch of lively color to the lawns.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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MAKING GARDEN PATHS

A good path may be made with sawdust and cement. Take a quantity of clean sawdust, divide it into two parts. Boil some tar, and with this make one heap of sawdust into a paste. Let it stand about one hour, and then add it to the second heap of sawdust, thoroughly mixing the two together. At the same time add clean coarse sand in the proportion of two bucketfuls of sand to one sack of sawdust, writes B. C. Tillet in the Canadian Florist.

Sprinkle the base of the path well with tar, and lay the cement two or three and a half inches thick. Sprinkle the surface with dry sand, and roll well, taking care to keep the roller wet to prevent the cement sticking to it. This may be done by hanging a wet bag over the roller.

A Tar Path

For small gardens where durability and neatness, rather than artistic, to be recommended. The materials required are those necessary for a kind of strawberries that bloom and gravel path with the addition of coal tar as a binding material for the upper layers.

For a really good, firm tar path, all the broken stone forming the top layer should be mixed with coal tar and cast into the trench, much the same way as concrete is prepared. A layer of clean gravel, mixed with tar should be spread on the top, then a thin layer of sand, broken shells, or small stone clippings, to form the surface. This must be rolled with a heavy roller to consolidate the whole. If tar exudes while the rolling proceeds, spread on more sand to absorb the surplus.

The sand used in tar paving must be free from dust and mud, and the gravel be angular, if a firm path be desired. If the gravel consists of round pebbles, and the sand contains dust or mud, the path will be soft in hot weather, because such material becomes charged with an excess of tar. The work must be done in fine weather.

Grass Paths

A grass path is a charming feature, especially when flanked on each side by a herbaceous border. Grass paths have a more natural appearance than gravel, and help to intensify the beauty and dignity of the surrounding vegetation. Wherever possible a grass path should be given in preference, unless, of course, it will be used much, in which case, gravel would answer best.

A grass path to be effective should be not less than three feet in width, six feet or eight feet is a still greater improvement. Grass paths are suitable for separating plots devoted to fruit, roses or vegetables, and very pleasing indeed is their effect. When wheeling has to be done, planks should be laid down to wheel upon. Besides the charming effect, grass paths have the merit of

cheapness, and, besides, there is no necessity for edgings.

Turf Edgings

There is nothing to equal turf as an edging to a path. If the edges are kept properly cut, the turf will have a neat and pleasing appearance. Even if a flower border or bed adjoin a path, it is a wise plan to have a strip of turf one foot wide as an edging.

Management

Having properly constructed the paths, their future management has to be considered. For gravel or ballast paths, frequent rolling is necessary to ensure a firm, even surface. The best time to roll is right after a shower, or during showery weather, when the surface is moist. The material will set better then.

Paths should be rolled once a month, but if possible once a week is better. If it is necessary to roll in dry weather, give the gravel a good watering beforehand. Loose gravel or shingle should always be raked over before rolling to ensure an even surface. Weeds must be kept down with weed killer, hand weeding or careful use of the hoe.

Renovating Paths

Gravel walks which have been made for many years, and subject to much wear and tear, will naturally have become uneven on the surface. Besides, the frequent sweepings to remove cut grass from the edgings, and fallen leaves, etc., will gradually have worn away the surface gravel or grit, and leave the side somewhat loose and thin and blackened with soil. It, therefore, becomes necessary every two or three years, if not annually, to add a dressing of fine binding gravel to the surface. When doing this, first loosen the surface with a rake, and make as even as possible. On this, place a thin layer of thin loamy gravel, containing a proportion of at least one-fifth loam to one of gravel. Lightly rake over and then roll well. This will make the surface fresh and smart in appearance, and produce an effect equal to a

Fall Flower Show!

CRISTOBAL BLDG.

BALBOA PARK

Oct. 8-9

Better be an Exhibitor than a WISHIHADOR

There is a place for flowers or plants, or both, from your garden at this show.

—BUY W. S. S.—

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The California Garden

G. R. Gorton, Editor
Office, Court House, San Diego, Cal.

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Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

ALASKAN FLORA

Those of us who have never visited Alaska during its short summer are apt to regard our far north possession as a forbidding place of snow and ice—of glaciers and flocs, but, according to A. J. Stone in the Century Magazine, it is "one of the most gorgeous flower lands of all America". Much of the flora mentioned by Mr. Stone is not dissimilar to our own California species. He mentions wild crabapple, elder, sumac, wild raspberries, gooseberries, salmon berries, red currants, acres and acres of wild celery, parsnip, larkspur, red columbine, which last he speaks of as reaching almost to the shoulders, while the wild forget-me-nots are above one's knees. Lakes covered with yellow pond lilies and bordered by purple iris; fields of yellow sunflowers, white and purple daisies, violets of a size and fragrance comparable to those of the florist; pinks, buttercups, harebells complete the picture he draws of veritable fairyland.

Be participant as well as a spectator
Fall Flower Show

Cristobal Building

Balboa Park, Oct. 8-9

Spread the tidings to your friends
They will be better friends if you do

Floral Association Meetings

October 18, 1921, 8 P. M.

Place of meeting—home of Miss Martha Frost
2456 Broadway

Subject—The Lath House as a part of the dwelling.

Speaker, Louis J. Gill

MORNING IN THE GARDEN

Bronte A. Reynolds.

"Dreaming—when Dawn's left-hand was in the sky!"—Omar Khayyam.

The roseate dawn was flashing in the East
And from the latticed window near my bed
There spread before me such a fragrant feast
As never yet a hungry mortal fed.

A thousand diamonds shimmered in the grass
From Phoebus' chariot glanced a golden bar
I heard far off—the sounds of dreams that
pass—
And the echo—of the dreams that are!

I heard a hurried whisper in the leaves
The south wind purled a sigh and from afar
As if to cheer the heart of one who grieves
The meadowlark sang to the morning star.

The refrain of the meadowlark, measured at
last
A hymn to the fading morning star
And I dreamed as I listened—the dreams that
pass—
And awoke—in the dreams that are!

The FLOWER SHOP



Cut Flowers
Floral Designs

Miss Rainford

1115 Fourth St.

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September is a Planting Month. Early Bulbs now Ready: Watsonia, Sparaxis, Freesia, Purity and Colored, Calla Lilies, Spanish Iris. Seeds, Finest Strain of Cineraria, Pansies, Ranunculus, Stocks, Snapdragon, Canterbury Bells, Columbine, Phlox, Calendula, Cosmos, Etc.

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3705 Crane Place. WESTERGAARD BROS., Props.

Cut Flowers and Greens, Bedding and Potted Plants, Fresh Bulbs, for the Fall now ready. Narsissus, Freesia, Tulips, Hyacinths,, Snowdrops. All first class Bulbs.

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